# SPITZER SECONDARY ECLIPSES OF WASP-32b

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# **ABSTRACT**

We observed two eclipses of WASP-32b at 3.6 μm and 4.5 μm using Spitzer in 2010 as a part of program 60003. Discovered in 2010 by Maxted et al, this hot Jupiter has a mass of 3.6  $\pm$  0.07 M<sub>J</sub>, a radius of 1.18  $\pm$  0.07 R<sub>J</sub> an equilibrium temperature of 1560 ± 50 K (assuming uniform heat redistribution and zero albedo), and an orbital period of 2.71865 ± 0.00008 days around a G-type star. We present an eclipse depth estimate in the 4.5 µm band of  $0.0013 \pm 0.00023$  and a 3 $\sigma$  upper limit in the 3.6 µm band of **0.04**. We also report a brightness temperature in the 4.5 µm channel of  $1538 \pm 110$  K and reduce the uncertainties of orbital parameters, using our eclipse timing as well as amateur and professional transit and radial velocity data.

# PHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS

The Photometry for Orbits, Eclipses, and Transits (POET, Campo et al. 2011) pipeline uses Basic Calibrated Data frames produced by *Spitzer* to make light curves. POET masks bad pixels from various sources, performs centering and aperture photometry, fits light curves to the data, and corrects for *Spitzer* systematics. Corrected systematics include a "ramp" resulting from variation in sensitivity over time and intrapixel effects. Points far from the eclipse were clipped to improve our fits.

### REFERENCES

Maxted, P. F. L., Anderson, D. R., Collier-Cameron, A. et al. 2010, *PASP*, **122**, 1465 Campo, C. J., Harrington, J., Hardy, R. A. et al. 2011, ApJ, **727**, 2

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### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **ORBIT**

A secondary eclipse is a strong constraint on a planet's orbit. We used a Keplerian orbit model to our secondary eclipse midpoint in the 4.5 µm band, radial velocity data from Maxted et al. 2010, and professional and amateur transit timing data to provide estimates of the system's orbital parameters. This MCMC fit gave an eccentricity of **0.019763** ± **0.011841** and an argument of periapsis of 90.497997 ± 8.562206, confirming the low eccentricity of WASP-32b's orbit. The model also provided a refined ephemeris of **2455151.055(401)** + **2.71866(12)N**, where N is the number of orbits elapsed since the transit time. Our model agrees with previous results while reducing parameter's uncertainties.

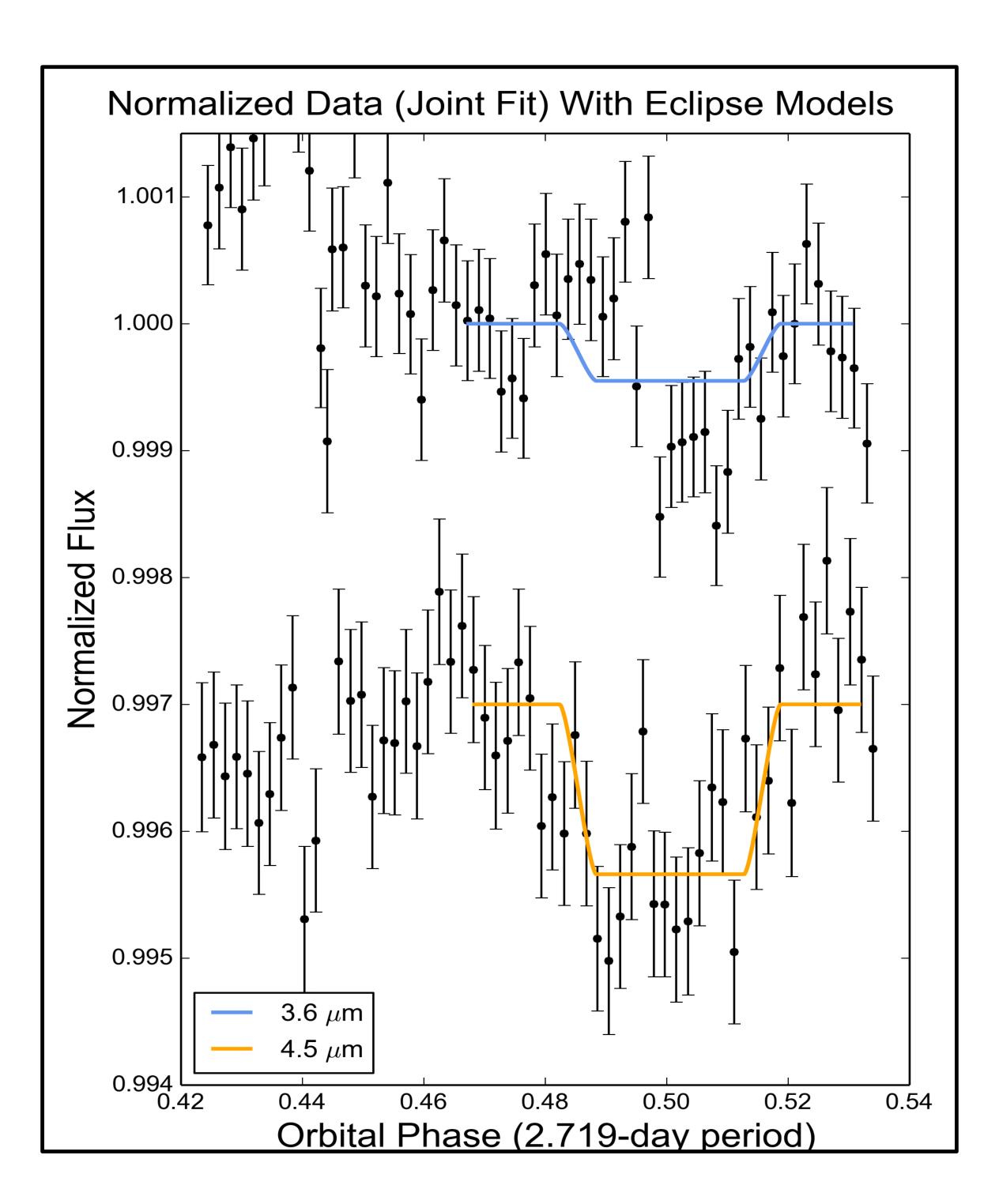


Figure 1: Joint light-curve fit to 3.6  $\mu$ m and 4.5  $\mu$ m data (the upper and lower traces, respectively). Uses priors from Maxted et al. 2010 and attempts a fit using constraints to the 4.5  $\mu$ m data.



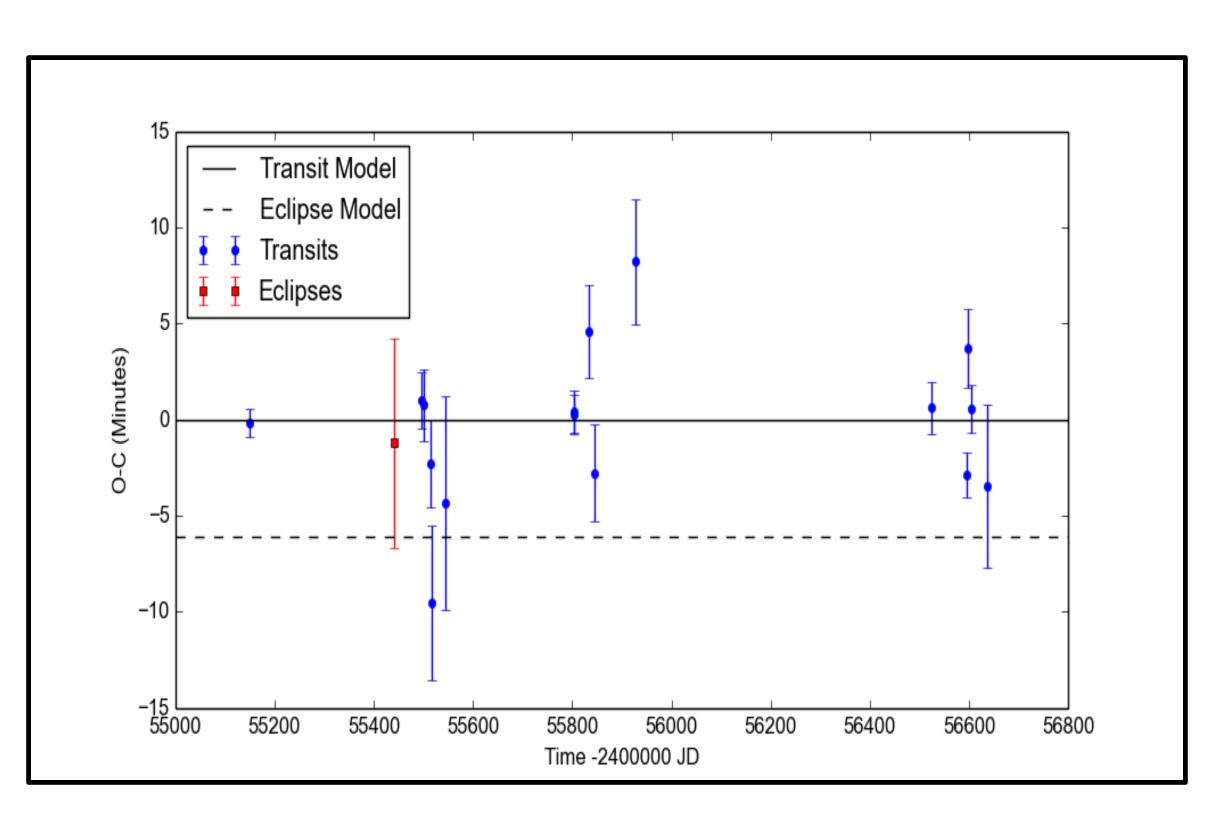


Figure 2: Observed-minus-calculated eclipse and transit time diagram for WASP-32b. The solid line shows the model of transit data while the dotted line shows the model for an eclipse.

# **FUTURE WORK**

Non-detection in one channel (such as in Stevenson et al. 2012) may indicate the presence of molecules with features in that wavelength range resulting in a non-detection. Using our 4.5  $\mu$ m brightness temperature along with our upper limit at 3.6  $\mu$ m, we are working to obtain constraints on WASP-32b's atmosphere using our group's open-source Bayesian Atmospheric Radiative Transfer (BART) retrieval routine.

# ABOUT THE LEAD AUTHOR

I am a senior undergraduate researcher currently working on a paper for publication on WASP-32b.

My research interests include exoplanets, geophysics, and statistical programming. I am currently applying for graduate school. If you are interested in a potential graduate student, please contact me at:



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